



WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Hon. George Darsie, of Allegheny County. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams County. CLEARFIELD, PA., Wednesday, August 9, 1854.

In consequence of not receiving our daily papers, through mismanagement of the Post Office, we are compelled to omit this week, our usual article on "The News." We hope it will not occur again.

Congress. Congress extended its Session to Monday last, when it was to adjourn. The Appropriation Bills were passed, "and when that's said, all's said." A prolonged session has been wasted away in perpetrating a piece of legislative rascality, without its parallel in the history of our country, and wasting the peoples money. Every citizen will be gratified to hear of its adjournment.

Papers. We have received the "National Police Gazette," which for many reasons, is always a welcome visitor. We like its independence, and its manner of saying just whatever it wishes in its own peculiar way. Published at 103 Nassau St., N. Y., at \$2.00 per year.

We find on our table the first two numbers of a large, well printed, and illustrated sheet, called "The Whole World." It is full of interesting matter, and is published monthly at the low price of 50 cts. per year, by Prof. J. Woodman Hart, N. Y.

The Jersey Shore "News Letter," has made its appearance on our table, and certainly deserves, for its neat and beautiful appearance, the encomiums lavished upon it by the press. It deserves to be well patronized.

All Right Again. After a short absence from home during which our office was plastered, and other necessary arrangements for the regular process of our business completed, we again find ourselves seated in the chair editorial, and hard at work. We have now secured the requisite assistance, and hereafter, our readers can look for the Journal, regularly every Wednesday.

During our absence we had the pleasure of meeting a number of editorial brethren, for whose kind wishes, and hospitable attentions we respectfully return our thanks, and promise, should any of them visit the "wild cat district," to endeavor to return their compliments.

We were glad to find, while staying at Tyone, that the City Hotel, under the proprietorship of those two clever fellows and hospitable landlords HUGHES & IYVIX, has been prospering, and that they have made a number of improvements that add to the health, comfort, and pleasure of their guests. If you want to be well treated, stop at the City Hotel.

The Railroad. We were glad to learn that our Railroad has attracted no little attention in Philadelphia, and that the capitalists of that Metropolis, are fast awakening to a knowledge of its importance, as the great connecting link between the Central Road, and the great Lakes. They begin to see the advantages it possesses over any other route, and that it will be most emphatically a Philadelphia Road, a true Pennsylvania enterprise. On our return home we met Mr. MONTGOMERY, with his corps of Engineers, at Tyone city. He succeeded in getting down the mountain at an easy grade, in a distance of fourteen miles, which may be increased or diminished to suit circumstances. He speaks very highly of the route, and is of the opinion that the road can be constructed at less expense than any other road now in operation. He started, with his corps on Tuesday morning last, at Curwensville, to run up this side of the mountain.

We have seldom met a gentleman of more pleasing address, or practical information, than Mr. MONTGOMERY. He is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of a Chief Engineer, and his surveys and estimates can be relied on as authentic and correct. His corps consists of eight or nine assistants, who are clever fellows, and well qualified to discharge their several duties. We hope to have their company here for some days. We may say in this connection, that circumstances have occurred recently, which, perhaps, it may be premature at this time to mention, but will most certainly, and beyond all doubt, secure the completion of our Road, if the citizens of Clearfield use the proper efforts to render them efficient. But, we may rest assured, that unless we exert ourselves, and labor to secure the success of the enterprise, no matter how favorable may be the circumstances that surround it, or how low the grade and cheap the construction, we can never obtain the road. We must do the labor, if we expect others to furnish the means; and if we work as we should do, if we present the facts to the public in an authentic form, and demonstrate our own confidence in the project by subscribing largely to the stock, we cannot fail at last, to see our labors crowned with abundant success.

The Destruction of San Juan. The destruction of San Juan, or Greytown, by the American Sloop of War, Cayana, under the command of Capt. HOLLINS, acting under the direction of the Administration, has been the theme of the most universal censure on the part of the press, but one or two prominent papers attempting to offer an excuse. The facts, as near as we can gather them, from the official papers furnished by President PINCESS, and other authentic sources, are as follows:— Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greatest proportion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on shipboard. One of these—Lyon's Hotel—cost \$15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair.

The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, about twenty-five were Englishmen, and twelve Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaica negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French, and Dutch, were engaged in hotel-keeping and trade. The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm-leaf.

The difficulty which led to its destruction occurred in May last. Capt. S. S. Smith, an American in command of a steamer in Nicaragua, called the Routh, for some cause, shot down with a rifle, a citizen of Greytown. Mr. Borland, the American Minister to Nicaragua, was present and saw the affair, and when the populace of the town attempted to arrest Smith, for murder, he interfered, by seizing a musket, placing himself on the guards of the steamer, and warning the marshal and his men, who were endeavoring to make the arrest to do so at their peril. Finding themselves the weaker party, they desisted, but when Mr. Borland went on shore, they arrested him and held him in custody all night, permitting him, however, in the morning to sail for New York. This, together with a difficulty between the authorities of the town, and the necessary Transit Company, which had contained unsettled for a long time, was the immediate cause of the bombardment and destruction of this "city of shanties."

The Transit Company occupy Punta Arenas, under a lease from the King of Mosquito, from whom, sanctioned by the English, the town also derived its charter and corporate privileges. In the lease of the company it was provided, that they should vacate the point whenever the authorities of the town required it. The latter having occasion to use the ground for quarantine purposes, required the company to fulfill the condition of the lease, which they refused to do. The town then proceeded to enforce their rights by a regular process of ejection. In doing so they removed two small buildings, of the value of \$250. For this, and a boat load of merchandise alleged to have been purloined from them, (which however is pronounced upon the very best authority to be wholly false) the company demanded an indemnity of some \$24,000, which the authorities of the town refused to pay.

Capt. Hollins, was sent by the Administration, to demand an apology, for the insult to Minister Borland, and the payment of the indemnity demanded by the Transit company.

The terms of Capt. Hollins not being complied with, he opened his fire promptly at the appointed time—nearly every shot doing execution. He fired about two hundred shots, but not burning up the town, as he desired, he sent ashore a launch with a Lieutenant and about twenty-five men, who proceeded to set on fire all that remained of Greytown. While doing so they are said to have inspected the interior of the buildings rather closely, and pillaged as much as they pleased. Before finishing the work they were pretty thoroughly intoxicated with wines and liquors, and were constantly cheering. The amount of property destroyed by this bombardment is stated to be half a million of dollars.

Such is the faithful and impartial history of this transaction,—a naval achievement without its parallel in the history of any country on the face of the globe (I prepared from the documents of the Administration, who would not omit the slightest fact to strengthen their case, and discredit the town. They contain no fact that in the least relieves the enormity of the outrage, or that removes the responsibility from their own shoulders, though Secretary Raley, distinctly announced that none of the blame rested upon him, thus displaying his disgust and shame, that the arms of the United States should be disgraced, by making war on an insignificant village, not as large as Clearfield, containing only a handful of traders and miserable negroes.

The conduct of Minister Borland, who never had any diplomatic reputation, was exceedingly disreputable, and characteristic only of a professional bully. When an officer sanctions brutality and crime, he places himself without the pale of protection instituted by international law, on the presumption that representatives of States are incapable of offences, which, if committed by other men, would consign them to the gallows, or the prison.

But even admitting, that in the insult to Minister Borland, an outrage was perpetrated, that demanded an apology, there was nothing to authorize the administration to go to such extremities as the bombardment and burning of the village; especially as the loss of property fell heaviest on a portion of our own citizens. It was in fact, in the language of the New York Herald, "the extermination of the Americans by their own countrymen."

As a naval achievement, the total destruction of a town without the loss of a life on either side, is rather an anomaly, and our brave and gallant tars would no doubt feel highly

elated, while battering down a little village, not only without fortifications, but entirely deserted of inhabitants! By the laws of nations and of common sense, the only case in which it is necessary to destroy defenceless cities, in time of war, is where they are likely to become places of refuge for the enemy.—But, did such an excuse exist in this case? We leave the friends of the Administration to answer. In addition to this, they might also answer whether the total destruction of the town and all the property, was the best method of collecting the \$24,000 indemnity, claimed on behalf of the Transit Company?

We have been compelled from a sense of duty, thus to comment upon this piece of savage cruelty, committed under the deliberate instructions of the United States Government, upon an isolated little village, without nationality, and without a protecting government. In the language of the New York Courier and Enquirer, "we cannot but shrink from the judgment of disgrace, which the monstrous political corruptions of the times has brought upon us, along with the Administration of Franklin Pierce."

The Post Office Department.

We have for a long time been annoyed by derangements in the Post Office, but have heretofore refrained from censuring the Department, or complaining, lest it should be thought merely political fault-finding, with a view towards injuring the standing, &c., of our adversaries. Forbearance, however, has at length ceased to be a virtue, and we have at last been compelled from a sense of duty to our subscribers and ourselves, to enumerate a few of the inconveniences to which we are put by reason of the shameful mismanagement of this Department. We desire to do so in the gentlest manner possible, hoping that it will only be necessary to bring these things to the notice of the proper officers to have them corrected in future.

There is a long list, and we will endeavor to go over it as rapidly as possible, omitting all the minor annoyances to which we are constantly subjected. And, in the first place, our papers are not received by our subscribers in Philadelphia, until four, and some times five days after they are placed in this office, while it is well known, they should arrive there the second day, after they are mailed.

We have also received complaints from Tyone, and have before us now, a letter from Mr. S. M. Irvin, enquiring "why do we not receive your paper until a week after it is printed?" When it is remembered that there are only two offices between this place and Tyone, we may well ask how they can be detained?

Our Philadelphia exchanges, which we know to be placed in the Post Office for us, regularly every day, do not receive, on an average, more than three times a week. Of the Sun for instance, we have only seen about three numbers during the last two weeks, and two of those came in the Western mail!

We have on one or two occasions packed a large and a small pack, for Curwensville, and the papers in the small package, for some reasons unknown to us, never were received by the subscribers, and yet there are no offices between this and Curwensville!

Papers have been returned to us marked "refused," for which we had not only the subscribers names, but their money in our pockets, and we were compelled to bear the blame of retaining their money, and neglecting to send their papers.

Such are a few of the annoyances which we are daily compelled to bear, either through the ignorance or mismanagement of the Post Office Department, and we sincerely hope, that having called the attention of the Post Masters and others interested in the matter, to them, they will be spared us in future. We do not desire to speak harshly of any one connected with the Department, but should we be compelled again to allude to such delinquencies, it will be in a different tone and manner, and will have a different object in view.

Whig Prospects.

We recently visited Philadelphia and it was most agreeably surprised to find that on the route, after leaving Clearfield, no other opinion was expressed than that Bigler would be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Both Whigs and Democrats feel that the depositing of their votes on the second Tuesday of October, will be a mere matter of form, and that Judge Pollock, will most assuredly be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Everywhere we met with members of both parties, who uttered the same opinion, and we can scarcely conceive upon what grounds the Locofoco leaders base their "forlorn hope" of success.

But we can form a correct conclusion as to the result without leaving the limits of our own county. Who is there in Clearfield that does not know, that Col. Bigler's former majority will be reduced at least three or four hundred votes? And who does not know that when such a feeling exists in a man's own home, his political fate is sealed?

But notwithstanding we may be certain of success, we must not neglect the means placed within our control, to secure the victory. We must still be up and doing, and guard against the wily schemes of our adversaries, who are bending every effort, and making every exertion to retain the fat offices now in their possession. Let the old Whig guard, rally to a man around their candidates and their flag, and come up to the contest in a solid phalanx, assured that if they do so, the victory will be theirs.

AN ANCIENT MAINE LAW.—Among the Ancient Germans, some 2000 years ago, there was a tribe or nation called the Suevians, who would not suffer wine to be brought into their territory, because, said they, "it enervates the mind and unites the body for exercise or labor."

The "Know Nothings" Exposed.

The Pennsylvania a day or two since, contained a series of articles purporting to be an exposition of the "Know Nothings," giving their signs, pass-words, grips, &c. Now we have no objection to the editor of the Pennsylvania violating the oaths, which he must have taken, according to his own story, in order to become acquainted with these secrets, but we do protest against his low scheming to secure the Catholic vote for Bigler, by charging Jas. Pollock with "blasphemy" in becoming a member of the Order, when he knows it to be totally without foundation. They have always had the Catholic vote, and they may keep it,—we neither seek for it, or desire it. Our candidate is the exponent of the principles of that party which we claim to be the only AMERICAN party of the country, and those principles are antagonistic to all political, religious oligarchies. We say distinctly, and by authority, that JUDGE POLLOCK, is not a member of the "Know Nothings," and that the story of his joining any such organization, on the 15th of June, or at any other time, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets in Philadelphia, is wholly false.

The absurdity of these assertions of the locofoco papers, was never more apparent, than when the Democratic Union said that "Pollock was initiated into the organization of Know Nothings, on the 19th of June, in Philadelphia," and in the very next column published a letter, purporting to be written by Judge POLLOCK, to a number of citizens and Sullivan county, and dated the 19th of June, at Milton! Thus out of their own mouths, do we convict them.

Whether or not, the Pennsylvania's exposition of the "Know Nothings," is true, we neither know nor care. We have nothing at all to do with such an organization, nor do we desire to have. But one thing is certain, that if its disclosures be true, they must have been obtained through the blackest treachery, perjury, and crime, of which the editor himself, if not the principal, is at least *particeps criminis*. And when such a man attempts to charge men of unimpaired reputation, and of unblemished character, with "blasphemy and treason," the shaft falls harmless, or only rebounds, to the injury of him who sent it.

A Fair Fight, and no Gouging.

The Locofoco leaders here, appear to be in considerable doubt, whether or not Clearfield shall claim the next Congressman. On the one hand it is alleged that it would prejudice Governor Bigler, by creating dissatisfaction in the other counties of the District, in consequence of Clearfield having three candidates in the field, which "they contend" would look too much like the lion's share.

On the other hand it is said that Clearfield county is clearly entitled to the nomination. That she has never yet had a Democratic Congressman, while most of the other counties have, and that it is asking too much of the democrats of this portion of the district, to yield up all their rights and interests to Governor Bigler. We feel a good deal like the woman when her husband and the bear were fighting— "we don't care which licks." We think however, it would be exceedingly liberal, on the part of the Clearfield democracy, to yield up, what it must be apparent they are entitled to, in order to subvert the purposes of a few political triesters.

Brownson and the Catholics.

The following extract from an article in the "Pittsburg Catholic," contains much "food for reflection," and seems to admit all the glaring and bigoted opinions in regard to the School Question which have so frequently, been charged upon them. It asserts distinctly that no good Catholic can favor our Common Schools. That they ("mixed Schools") have been condemned by the Pope. That whatever his Holiness' says ought to be law for Mr. Brownson, and of course for all other members of the Mother Church. That the condemnation of Common Schools has been registered in the acts of national ecclesiastical councils, and that it is "no longer an open question which any Catholic may discuss." But the article speaks for itself it is as follows:—

"His article in reference to the common school system, to say the least, was very impudent, and did we not find it in the Review, we should never suspect Mr. Brownson to have been the author. The positions taken therein are such as no good Catholic could advocate, and, least of all, Mr. Brownson.—Whatever he may say to the contrary, he has placed himself there in opposition to the course of the Hierarchy. The Catholic prelates consider the common schools fraught with danger to our children on account of their mixed character. The clergy and the laity, for the same reason, have taken the greatest pains to organize Catholic schools wherever practicable, learning by experience the evil consequence of allowing Protestants to associate with Catholic youth, have ceased to solicit Protestant patronage. The Sovereign Pontiff, whose authority we would think was law for Mr. Brownson, has condemned mixed colleges in Ireland, and urged upon the people the establishment of a Catholic University, a project, thank God, already consummated; and yet Mr. Brownson looks upon the mixed character of the common schools as rather a redeeming trait, and endeavored to work to our advantage. Is it possible that Mr. Brownson has forgotten the condemnation so unequivocally recorded by the feelings of Catholics, both here and in Europe, registered in the acts of national ecclesiastical councils and sanctioned by the decrees of sovereign pontiffs; or does he think it still an open question, which any good Catholic is still free to discuss? If so, notwithstanding his loud profession of reverence towards the Holy See, and his vaunted advocacy of Papal rights, he falls far short of the filial submission which every devoted son of the Church owes to her teaching—at a time when Catholics are engaged in securing, at great sacrifices, a Catholic education for their children—when prelates and priests are contending, face to face with those who spare no expense in spite of the constitution, to render the common schools more sectarian, and to strip them of any redeeming feature they might have had before. Surely Mr. Brownson, if he had no sympathy with us in the struggle, might have extended to us at least his silence."

Pencil Notes.

Coming—the Railroad. In town—the Engineers. On fire—"Huckleberry Hill." Sole harvesting—pegs in the boots. Expected—Bradford, on Court week. We've got 'em—the "Know Nothings." In Operation—the Prohibitory Law in Connecticut.

Appointed—Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, Governor of Nebraska. Wanted—wives in Minnesota. Dont all start at once, girls.

Cool—Monday. Fires and wotten coats were the order of the day. To be opened for travel—the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, on Monday next.

Valiant—Bigler's challenge. He never made himself more supremely ridiculous.

Low—It is said the Susquehanna is lower at Harrisburg than it has been since 1783.

Terrible—for the authorities of Greytown to insult the Hon. Solon Borland, a street fighter from Arkansas!

Elected—Mrs. Partington, on last Sunday, by hearing a fine discourse on the parable of the probable son.

Look out for them.—Counterfeit ten cent pieces, are in circulation, said to be the best imitation ever attempted.

Longest in the World—The Illinois Central Railroad. It is seven hundred and thirty one miles in length.

Going to remain—the "Know Nothing," who contemplated leaving America because it was discovered by a foreigner.

No proof of temperance—a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining to a sign post the political principles of his party.

Ditto—"black legs and Know Nothings"—so says a democratic friend of ours down street, who appears to "know" all about it.

What a rogue?—A fellow that "embraced an opportunity" is of the decided opinion that it does not come up to some of his female friends.

Lead at it—the juvenile leaders of the "un-terified" in this place, preparing material for the primary election on Saturday.

Dead—W. C. Tomby, better known as "John of York," the witty and talented correspondent of the Spirit of the Times.

Contemptible—eyes-dropping and watching. Certain individuals might find enough to do by attending to their own business.

Retained—our friend Dave, sporting an elegant white beaver. If he don't keep clear of the "Corporal" he'll be taken for a "Know Nothing."

Down on 'em—the "Doctor" on the "Know Nothings." They had better provide themselves with some anti-cholera pills, or they'll get "physiced most 'orfully."

Found a true bill—the Grand Jury, of Hardin county, Ky., against four Mat. Ward's Jurymen, for perjury. They are bound over each in \$1,000 to appear at the next session.

Awful!—It is said that all the preachers in town belong to the "Know Nothings." Who'd a't it? If it had been the lawyers and students, we wouldn't have been surprised.

Complaining—the people who are compelled to use the turnpike, between Phillipsburg and Curwensville. The directors should repair the road. It is said to be very bad in some places.

Splendid achievement—the destruction of Greytown by Capt. Hollins. Sixteen mud huts, three pig-pens, four shanties, and one chicken coop, were gallantly raised to the ground. *Vincula Republicæ!*

Served his right—A jury of inquest, in Michigan, recently returned the following verdict:—"Died from the visitation of one beef-stake, eight cold potatoes, twelve apple dumplings, and a fried pie."

Catching it—the Rev. John Chambers, for making stump speeches for Bigler. He goes it on the principle of the Kane letter, of Polk celebrity, though like Bigler with the Lager Beer Bill, he keeps it in his "breeches pocket."

Hard hit.—It is said, alluding to the Greytown affair, that the Administration has shown more magnanimity than could have been expected by its most ardent admirers. It felt obliged to thrash somebody, and it took one of its own.

Done it at last.—Bigler has challenged Pollock to stump the State, "Wonder what's to become of his official business in the meantime?" as the Locofoco asked of Gov. Johnston, in a former campaign. We presume, however, that now, it's a horse of a different color.

Discovered at last.—The gallant "Corporal" has made the astounding discovery that the "Knows Nothings" have organized in Clearfield. The Corporal "knows something"—more than he lets out. No look out for breakers. If these "Know Nothings" don't catch thunder, just take our hat, (which, by the way, the Corporal says is a "wide-awake.")

Temperance Meeting.—on Monday evening in the Court House. It was addressed by the Rev. Mr. HUNTER, and others. There are a few ardent friends of Temperance here, who deserve the greatest credit for keeping up their monthly meetings, and it is to be regretted that they are not better attended. As regularly as the first Monday evening of every month rolls round, FATHER GRICH is found in his accustomed seat.

A Literary Curiosity.—We were shown the envelope of a paper, a day or two since, bearing the following endorsement, in the hand writing of a P. M. not a thousand miles off. "Riting on these Papers: Postage daw 2 cts." Guess the school master must be abroad. When it arrived at its destination, Curwensville, the P. M. at that place, delivered it without charge, alleging that he "couldn't understand the hieroglyphics." This feat is scarcely surpassed by the charge of 5 cts. postage on a document franked by a member of Congress.

Quarterly meetings.—Our Methodist friends, have been holding their usual Quarterly Meeting and Conference, for the past few days. On Sabbath last, the Rev. Mr. POISSAL, Presiding Elder, preached a most excellent and able sermon, taking occasion to defend the reading of the Bible by the Common People; and delivering an admirable eulogy on the Scriptures. In the evening he delivered one of the most beautiful and elegant sermons we have ever heard. He is a highly educated man, a fluent speaker, with an easy, graceful manner, and pleasing address. We hope his visits to this portion of his "vineyard" may be many and frequent.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 3, 1854.

Dear Journal.—Our city is horribly dull now, and a great dearth of such news as would interest your readers. The weather has become "like our old song."

The necessity and importance of a good Whig Journal in your county has long been acknowledged, and now since such has been established, we hope it will be well supported, and that its authors will "battle manfully in the good cause."

We perceive from the papers throughout the State that the chances for Pollock for Governor are daily increasing. The recent victory in this city has encouraged our Whig friends, and they are "ready and eager for the fray." The course pursued by our "non-committal" Governor on the Nebraska and the Temperance questions, together with his faint with Campbellism has so disgusted many of his Democratic friends, that they are determined to defeat him. We should not be much surprised if Pollock's majority in the State would be over twenty thousand. Your Clearfield Biglerites may laugh at the surmise, but it will be so, "the fates have so willed it!" and the "Clearfield Raftsmen" will have to navigate Salt River. On Tuesday night last the political campaign for the fall elections commenced by nominations for the Delegates to the City Convention, to nominate the State and County officers. Much harmony prevailed, and the 2nd Tuesday of October will tell the tale that James Pollock of Northumberland county, will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

Have you seen "The Pennsylvania" lately? They appear to have found "a mare's nest and are laughing at the eggs." They publish that which purports to be an expose of the "Know Nothings," and such a mess of nonsense, and humbuggery never was seen. If they think that they can gull the community with such trash, they will soon find their subscription list on the decline. The fact of the matter is, that the Editors are so chagrined at their defeat, that they seem determined to kill themselves with revenge. "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Our good, order loving citizens last week were thrown into a state of consternation, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Barr. Barr, it appears had been bound over by Mayor Conrad in the sum of \$1000 to answer, at the Quarter Sessions, the charge of keeping a disorderly and tipping house, he having kept open house and sold liquor on Sunday in violation of the Act of 1794. The Supreme Court in a recent case, Omit's, had decided that selling liquor on Sunday was a violation, and that a license to sell liquor did not confer that privilege, and that the fine imposed upon Omit was right and proper. Taking that view of it and determining to break up the practice which existed to an unlimited extent in our city, Mayor Conrad, contended that such acts constituted the keeping of a disorderly and tipping house, and bound over several tavern keepers, among whom was Barr. Eminent Council were employed to defend them, and accordingly Barr was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and after an ex-parte hearing, was discharged by Judge Lewis. The Court took the ground that he could only be fined \$1,000 and costs.—This decision, seeming to be a contradiction to their opinion in Omit's case, caused considerable surprise and indignation, in as much as the receipts of many tavern keepers were from \$50 to \$100 on Sunday, and by paying the fine they could continue their nefarious traffic with impunity.

It was thought that upon the next Sunday all the taverns would be opened with impunity, but immediately Mayor Conrad issued a second proclamation requiring all his officers to return all violations of the law, as though no decision had been made, and be it said to the credit of Barr, and nearly all of the proprietors of drinking houses, they kept closed, thereby showing at least some regard to public opinion. A few kept open, who were the next day bound over, as formerly, the Mayor being determined that the subject should be brought up again for a more deliberate adjudication. It is presumed that this affair will have the effect of defeating Judge Black, next fall, inasmuch as it was thought that though in the city at the time, he had shirked the subject by keeping away from the Court. One thing however is very certain, that it will have a tendency to cause many persons, who have heretofore exhibited an indifference on the Temperance question to vote for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and you may rest assured that it will be carried by an overwhelming majority, and woe betide the Representative who opposes its passage.

We had another specimen of an old fashioned fireman's fight one night last week. The Fairmont and Moyamensing Companies got into a "muss" in which pistols were fired, and many persons were badly injured. Such scenes are horrible and tend to throw the Fire Department into such discredit, that all their "daring and noble deeds" can not efface, and very properly cause the community to demand a Paid Fire Department.

Quite a sensation has been produced here lately in consequence of an elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a janitor of one of our public places of amusements. She had been but lately married, and soon grew tired of "Hymen's silken chains." Her paramour is said to be one of the proprietors of a Temple of Thespis. It appears that she had become quite infatuated with the Drama, and desired to become an Actress. She possessed considerable beauty and was quite a belle on Chestnut Street. She left home and went to the house of the Treasurer of the Theatre, and from thence went off unnoticed. She has since returned to the city and is now in charge of her father, who is almost heart-broken in consequence of the affair. She says her reason was because she did not love her husband and would not live with him. The brilliant marriage and spotless career of Mrs. Cora Mowatt, aided by her new work "Life of an Actress," has undoubtedly caused quite a stir among many young ladies, and will tend to cause them to take to "buskins," hoping thereby to acquire a similar reputation.

The Cholera still pervades our city, though last week's report shows a decrease. Adieu, SHEBOGAN.